





## WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068  
In 1890.....13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157  
In 1894.....33,183  
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564  
In 1898.....82,204  
In 1899.....85,231

For President,  
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**  
of Massachusetts.  
For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
of Pennsylvania.

Four hundred and more hands in this mill; two hundred and fifty horse steam power. It is known, to the force of a single pound weight, what the engine will do; but, not all the calculations of the national debt can tell me the capacity for good or evil, for love or hatred, for patriotism or discontent, for the decomposition of virtue into vice, or the reverse, at any single moment in the soul of one of these quiet servants, with the composed faces and the regulated actions.

DICKENS.

## VIRGINIA'S VOICE.

The below resolution was adopted unanimously by the Virginia State Committee at its regular meeting June 16, 1900.

RESOLVED, That the Virginia State Committee hereby expresses its hearty approval of the work performed by the late National Convention of the Party. Especially do we endorse the attitude of the Convention towards pure and simple trades unions, prohibiting any member of the Party from holding any office in such organizations, and refusing to accept into membership in the Party any one, who at the time of his application is an officer in a pure and simple trades union. We hope the time is near at hand when as the growth of the S. T. & L. A., which is the only bona fide labor organization in the United States, the S. L. P. may take still higher ground by demanding that its members shall sever all connections with the antiquated, corrupt and fakir-ridden organizations, commonly known as trades unions, which, instead of pointing the workers to the means of emancipation from wage-slavery, betray them into the hands of capitalism.

H. ADOLPH MULLER, State Secretary.

## ONE MORE AMBULANCE, ETC.

The recently organized American Order of Steam Engineers, held an open meeting in Rajah Temple of Reading, Pa., the latter part of May to explain the objects and advantages of the order. Charles Keast, the spokesman, said the main features are contained in the following:

## "DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES."

Believing that ability will bring its full value in this country, this order shall at no time take part in strikes, nor in any way interfere between employer and employee. Recognizing their identity of interests, it shall take no part in any project or enterprise that shall interfere with perfect harmony between them; neither shall it be used for political or religious purposes.

These principles shall not be amended or repealed except by unanimous vote of the order.

Any member who shall be guilty of violating the principles of the order shall be expelled.

The ignorance and capidity of the labor fakir could not be better portrayed than in this declaration of "principles." Not only ignorant but blind to self-evident facts, must be he, who, in the face of the economic revolution that this country has undergone, has the unblushing impudence to say that he believes "that ability will bring its full value in this country."

The engineer's craft, itself, furnishes an eloquent example of the economic development of the age, which tends to eliminate ability as a factor in wages. Formerly, a steam engineer required, not only the skill to run an engine, but a

mechanical knowledge of the machine as well. To-day electric power made and furnished by gigantic concerns, needs but the turning of a lever to apply it, and as it is rapidly coming into general use, the skill of the engineer is relegated to the backwoods.

To declare, in the face of the bloody conflicts that LABOR has fought during the last 30 years, that the capitalist and the workmen have identical interests is both unfathomable stupidity, and unblushing impudence.

Identity of interests between the working class, with all its misery, and the handful of riotous capitalists, reveling in wealth, stolen from the working class! Once more is raised the old slogan, "No politics in the Union"—that cry with which the labor fakir has ever led the workers into the shambles of the capitalist parties.

But, if their "principles" are correct why is there need for the organization? Add one more to the ambulance corps on the economic battlefield—and some more labor aspirants to political jobs.

## A WATERLOO.

Last week a hurried report was published of the suit that had just been won from the Volkszeitung Corporation. A few details are not out of place, all the more seeing that for the last eleven months, the corporation has figured as a cat's paw of Reaction and Corruption whereby the Socialist Labor Party was to be smashed.

As stated last week, in the course of time, about \$1,200 of the Daily People Fund happened to get into a bank under the external appearance of property belonging to the Corporation. When the clash of last July 10 came, the Corporation put an embargo on the funds against the Daily People Committee. To recover this sum, thus attempted to be stolen by the Corporation, suit was brought against it by the Daily People Committee.

The six days' trial brought out a remarkable spectacle. The Party's case was proven mainly by the books of the Corporation itself. It was summoned to produce these books. It dodged; brought in irrelevant books; pretended not to "know," but was finally landed. Its books furnished facts that dove-tailed exactly with those of the Daily People Committee, and proved beyond doubt that the moneys were not the Corporations, but were property of the Socialist Labor Party through its publishing agency, the Daily People Committee.

If a cage-full of baboons, imported straight from Timbuctoo, had been placed on the witness stand they would not have presented a sorrier or more laughable spectacle than did the pack of witnesses for the Corporation: The utter silliness of the "points" they tried to score; their incapacity, moral, intellectual, and physical flabbiness excited mirth and pity at once. With them on one side, the Party's witnesses on the other, it was a pictorial representation of the lines on which the "split" occurred.

The very nature of the suit brought out, somehow, all the several points upon which turn all the other suits yet pending. Judgment was given for the Party's side without the judge leaving the bench. When on the sixth day both sides closed, the judgment followed as a flash. Hence this suit is a veritable Waterloo for the Corporation. It virtually settles all the others. Nothing remains, as to them, but to go through the form of giving testimony and securing judgment for the Party. Only two weeks before, the corporation had to pay the Party \$235 costs through an appeal won against the Volkszeitung crew. Besides the big amount involved in this last action, the costs will be big. No wonder the "Volkszeitung" is absolutely silent on the subject, and tries to keep its dupes in ignorance of the catastrophe. That much has trickled through its thick Timbuctoo wool, to wit, that it is beaten hollow, horse, foot and dragon, and knocked out of sight. These are not the days of ten years ago!

This spectacle, presented by a would-be S. L. P. killer, and accordingly, by a limb of the capitalist Beast of Property, is but symbolic and prophetic of what is in store for capitalism itself at the hand of the fighting S. L. P.

Chaplain Levy prayed at the Republican Convention. He also prayed when the Party was launched in 1886. It is safe to assume that he has been praying during the intervening fifty-four years, but his prayers have evidently not been answered, as he is yet as blind as he was then. However, it is consoling to know that, should he continue to pray for a few more years he may have the pleasure of pronouncing the obituary of the Republican Party.

## THE LAW.

## A Weapon that the Working Class must Grasp and Wield.

One man looks at a mountain from its base, another views it from the top, both have seen the same mountain, yet each received different impressions of it, because they looked at it from different standpoints. So with occurrences in society. One sees them from his point of view, the standpoint of material interest, while another, because of a divergent material interest, takes an entirely opposite view.

"The law" is a queer thing, if you believe in the people. Under that general title is grouped all the functions of the State, executive, legislative and judicial.

## Law as It Really Is.

The average workman has a well rooted idea that "the law" is "agin," him, though not distinctly understanding why, or what "the law" is.

The capitalists see in "the law" a weapon for their use only. The workman has not reached that view point yet, that is, not very many of him.

As Daniel O'Connell said, "There is no law made that you can't drive a coach and four through," provided, you are on the box.

Law has to be interpreted, and it all depends on who is doing the interpreting of said club, and one of the two powers, national, state and municipal, it all depends upon who is using the power. Knowing who is using it you can easily tell who is going to get shocked.

If there is a club lying around and two men begin fighting in the immediate vicinity of said club, one of the two gets hold of it, then he commences to "exercise power" against the other fellow, but the club is perfectly neutral until it is wielded by one side or the other. The man who gets the welts from the club in the hands of the other individual, doesn't want a big outburst of himself on the club, he makes up his mind to get the club, and do some swatting himself; he does not waste time cursing the club, he damns the fellow who used it, and if he has much sense he will not waste time cursing either; he is too anxious to get to business and do some swatting on his own account.

## The Attitude of the Class Conscious Worker.

The class conscious man knows all this, and therefore, is able to view all social upheavals from the correct standpoint. He knows that a strike, for instance, is but a skirmish in a battle never ending, that goes on continually between the capitalist class and the working class, the capitalist striving to get ever larger profits, the worker trying to prevent him from doing so, knowing this the class conscious workman sees that, to over come his enemy—the workman—the capitalist will use any weapon he can, caring naught what weapon it is as it is effective; and this is perfectly natural. Who is there that is going to get licked if he can prevent it?

One of the best weapons to use is the law; it is a handy thing lying loose for any one strong enough to use it. The workman—a few exceptions—does not look on it as a weapon, but as something that is against him, and he feels that it is a weapon which he himself is using against him and cracks his head. He is in the same position as the savage who understands perfectly well that a bow and arrow or spear is a weapon that he has made and handles but thinks the rifle of the civilized man a queer thing and peculiar life which hurls itself against him and cracks his head. He is in the same position as the savage who understands perfectly well that a bow and arrow or spear is a weapon that he has made and handles but thinks the rifle of the civilized man a queer thing and peculiar life which hurls itself against him and cracks his head. He is in the same position as the savage who understands perfectly well that a bow and arrow or spear is a weapon that he has made and handles but thinks the rifle of the civilized man a queer thing and peculiar life which hurls itself against him and cracks his head.

## Common Mistakes Knocked Out.

In Bridgeton, N. J., a man said to me: "You say the Socialist does not care who owns the street railways; it is 'Who owns the city, the capitalist class or the working class?' that is the question. Now what would a Socialist Labor Party mayor do in the case of a strike on the street railways, as in St. Louis; how would he help the strikers?" "By using the law," said I, "to whip the company owning the street railways." "How could he use the law, a thing that is opposed to the workers?" retorted he. Then I said the following: "In London, Canada, I was asked the same question. There had been a strike of street-car men in that city and it was lost, despite the fact that the mayor and city officials had sided with the men. Why? Simply because the city officials had HELPED the Company."

"In answering the question I was supposed to be the Socialist Labor Party candidate elected as mayor. The men were getting \$1.25 a day, and asked that they wanted \$1.75 a day. The company refused to grant the demand, and the men struck at 4 p. m. one day. Being mayor I would at once notify all persons that the first one advocating violence I should put in the body of the jail. Knowing that by doing this I should get the agents of the company who are hired to raise disturbances at such times. First use of the law AGAINST the company. Then I would send for the superintendent of the railway and ask him what he meant by not running his cars on schedule time. He would begin to tell me his men had struck, etc. I would tell him that I had nothing to do with that. His company had been granted a franchise to operate a street railway for the benefit of the people of the city. The people had gotten used to doing business according to the schedule of his cars, and as I was elected to maintain and look after the rights of the people, it was my business to see that their right to ride in the cars was maintained; such a little thing as a difference between the company and its employees would not be allowed to stand in the way of doing my duty. The cars must be run. I would give him until 5.30 p. m. to have the lines running on schedule; and if, by that time, the cars were not running, in other words, if my oath to conserve the rights and property of the citizens, I would put the men on the cars and operate the road for the citizens; paying the men what wages they desired out of the proceeds.

There would be police on each car to see that no law breaker attempted to

prevent the operation of the road. Second use of the law AGAINST the violator of law, the company.

"Then," said my questioner, "the company would get an injunction from a judge, restraining you from operating the road."

"If any judge should be so cowardly enough as to interfere with me in the execution of my plain duty," said I, "then I should put him in jail, the same as I would any other malefactor who should dare to interfere with me in the execution of the law."

Third use of the law AGAINST violators thereof.

## The Real Violators.

My questioner seemed to be staggered at that, but came back at me, saying triumphantly, "But the provincial (state) government would then send troops and put you in jail for refusing to obey the mandate of the judge."

"Well, what of it?" I retorted, "I would run for member of the legislature, get elected out of jail and, once elected, never rest until I had secured the impeachment of the government. In other words the issue would be plain. Should the capitalists have the right to USE the law or would the working class keep the law for their own use. And, as the right to use the law comes from the ballot box, as the majority rules there, and the working class are the majority, necessarily the working class would win and use the weapon, the law, for themselves. What do you think of that for an answer?" I asked.

"That's a right answer," said the man in London, Canada and I guess its all right here, isn't it?" said I to the man in Bridgeton. He ruminated long and then said: "You Socialists know your business." "You bet we do," returned the undersigned.

Now, why the Socialist Labor Party will show the capitalist class so many ways of USING the law that they'll sick and die through envy.

Law! What is it? Simply something to be used says the S. L. P., and when we get that weapon there'll be a "hot time" on this earth for the capitalist class, so hot a time that they'll be only too willing to go to work and live like men we'll law them into decency.

ARTHUR KEEP.

## The Label as a Sin-Coverer.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 17.—If the slogan of the labor fakir through the land is correct, that the interests of capital and labor are identical, ergo, capital and labor are brothers, then the journey-men plumbers of our town are a lot of unbrotherly fellows. In the month of May they demanded from their brother-bosses an eight hours work day and \$3 a day. Of course, the brother-bosses rejected such unbrotherly demands, and the journeymen went on strike to enforce it.

The strike dragged on for a number of weeks without any visible results except that now and then in the capitalist dailies appeared the usual bluffs and boasts of power and strength to the effect that the strikers must and had to win, for, if a plumber was not worth \$3 a day, he was not worth anything at all, etc., etc.

As usual, a few of the cockroach bosses gave in, but the principal firms stood solid in spite of all the bluffs and boasts of the men. Finally the men remembered that they were here in institution nicknamed "State Board of Arbitration." The men brought the matter before this "Board." The bosses, however, declared they had nothing to arbitrate. This declaration put the "Board" in a rather peculiar fix, but nevertheless it surmounted all difficulties by rendering the decision that "the strike was not far enough advanced for the 'Board' to interfere."

But suppose the bosses had called upon this "Board" for arbitration surely it would have acted promptly to crush the workers, for capitalist lawmakers are fully aware what they are doing when they create such and similar "Boards." It is all for capitalist interest and dust in the eyes of the workers.

The plumbers have no reason to complain of the very principle their union rests on is a mere heap of sand, unfit to stand pressure. Their boast of being union men is of no account so long as they every day in the year fight their bosses in the shops, and on election day turn political scabs, by electing to office the very power that is bound to crush them.

The strike, of course, has collapsed, and if the plumbers can learn by experience, it may be a blessing in disguise. The fakirs in the Allied Printing Trades Council have of late been very busy in wirepulling. The result has been that its agent, M. W. Molmuth, has been delegated by said council to urge the adoption of union label on all campaign literature. We have not learned whether or not the Democrats have complied with the request, but we hope they have for it would be a relishing feast for this class of voting cattle to swallow all the lies, nonsense and treachery to the working class, as the union label has been used to do. Therefore, all hail and glory to the union label, this shield and blessing to organized labor! And especially the printers union label, these handmaids of intellect as it were.

It is to be hoped that the printers will not stop short, but also urge the adoption of the label by the Republicans, for, no matter how the truth turns out, their union label has done its work. And when later these same workers find out that they have again not only been cheated, but when police clubs, militia and injunctions are used against them, they can console themselves with the thought that no matter which of the capitalist parties triumphs, the printers union label has been upheld.

If the working class in this country was ever visited with plague and pest, verily, it is the labor fakir. Oust him.

## ALLIANCE.

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the new ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and is now published in the same form as "The Bull Pen." Subscriptions descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the Party's aggressive action and clarifying tactics of the past year.

100 copies, 30 cents.  
100 copies, \$2.50.

New York Labor News Company,  
2 to 6 New Roads Street, New York

## TEN YEARS LATER.

1889-1899.

[The below article appeared in THE PEOPLE of last July 23. It summed up by a retrospect of ten years the events that were brought to a final head by the fresher events of a few weeks before, when a set of alien reactionists tried to smash the Socialist Labor Party. The struggle of July, 1899, may be now considered over, absolutely and completely. The meeting of the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party on the 2d instant marks the end of the conflict, and opens a new era for the Party that now, triumphant in the past, starts its career afresh, a giant refreshed. The episode can be closed in no fitter manner than by the reproduction of the article.]

Under the title "Ten Years Later," Dumas wrote one of his most interesting, instructive and thrilling historical novels. The historic tale to be unfolded here in this article under the identical title may be found equally interesting, instructive and thrilling, if not more so, and inspiring besides, to the student, especially the lover of the movement in America.

Ten years ago, the Socialist Labor Party was a "party" in name only. It is essential to a political party, first, that it be a pulsation of the national life of the country itself in which the party springs up; and, secondly, that it be politically active. That which ten years ago called itself the "Socialist Labor Party," lacked both essentials. The organization was not born of the throbbings of life in America; it was the result of political turmoil in Germany; in the quarry of American political development, it was not a formation of this soil; the organization was like gravel, that one often finds upon ground of different geological formation, shot off thither by volcanic eruptions from distant parts.

As an inevitable result thereof, political activity, or anything deserving the name, was excluded. The membership, located mainly in New York, limited itself to "agitation"—after a style; but they knew not their ground, evoked no response, and, owing to the frequently repulsive mannerisms of their principal spokesmen, were often even laughed at and despised; they grew disheartened; the less intellectually honest, vaunter and less informed, like Alexander Jonas, Julius Grunzig, Hermann Schnitzer and others, imputed their failure, not, as in fact, to their own shortcomings, but, to use their own words, to the "hopeless stupidity and corruption of the American people;" and thus, by degrees, the "Party" shrank into social clubs—singing and drinking and card-playing societies, with an occasional outing when a member died, and periodical celebrations in which thrilling speeches were delivered by themselves to themselves.

While this development was going on, there were other's setting in also. Years ago the earnings of labor were higher; a thrifty mechanic, who did not object to pinching himself some, could lay by money in bank. With the development of the capitalist system, earnings declined, savings became harder to make and jobs rarer to get.

Driven out of the shop by improved machinery and concentrating capital, the workmen with savings in bank fell back upon that, and started small stores; in short, rebounded into the middle class. One of the results of that rebounding was the middle class—stunned the unconscious mind; the German Socialist, Edward Bernstein, concluded Marx was wrong, and the vulgar economists everywhere started new songs on the beauties of capitalism. Another result—the one we are here to be victimized by—was the loss of the angle of vision of the former workman who had become bourgeois. Speaking only a few years ago of the intellectual decline of the German Social Democracy, August Bebel referred to the numerous workmen in Germany, who, being victimized by reason of their political activity, had to be provided with small stores by the German Party, and, with their change of class interests, had slid off from their pristine clear-cut radicalism. The economic development of capitalism here, above referred to, that caused workmen to open up deposits to become small traders, wrought a like change in them. The change told strongly among certain German workmen.

There is a third development that needs mention. It is akin to the one last considered. The worker who had some savings, being driven to open up a small store, would fall back upon his savings and become bourgeois; the worker who had none, stood on the ragged edge of the abyss of Labor-Fakirism. Into that abyss fell not a few. Their unions became reactionary "pure and simple;" all sense of solidarity and brotherhood was lost; the question of organizing and protecting the working class; the union became a means for those in it to get a job by and to put others out of their jobs; and finally it ripened into an engine of capitalism, sold to the politicians by the leading fakirs.

Now, then, all these interests—the German Labor Fakir, the German bourgeois ex-workmen and the singing, etc., society tired-out Socialist—clustered in this city around and centered in a German paper that, sailing under the name of Socialism, was from its inception a tool for a practical business enterprise for its own employees. That paper was the New York Volkszeitung. The fishiness of the Volkszeitung was too rank to be concealed. Accordingly, about fourteen years ago, the "Party" element that was sound in mind and heart, found it advisable to establish a bona fide Party organ in the German language—Der Sozialist, subsequently named Vorwaerts, a weekly paper—and later managed to acquire another weekly, in the English language, named the Workers' Advocate. The editors of these two papers, Rosenberg and Bushe, respectively, were like the rest of the "Party's" national officers—weak, insignificant men, wholly unfit for their responsible posts. Nevertheless, with all their unfitness, Rosenberg and Bushe, saw a glimmer of light. A political party that is not in politics struck even them as absurd. Accordingly, ten years ago, they began to pull for political action. This was to immediately run foul of the Volkszeitung. The political field acts as a purifier: it makes havoc of false pretenses. The Volks-

zeitung was the "organ of the S. L. P." in this city. More or less labored articles on Socialism did it no harm, and an occasional good word for the then misnomer of a Socialist Labor Party was profitable; without these monkeyshines, the paper could not, as it was doing, drain the Party of funds—funds drained under the pretense of "upholding the Party press." That was all right. But actual politics, the putting up of an S. L. P. ticket and thus "hostilizing customers and advertisers," (AMONG THE LATTER OF WHOM POLITICAL CANDIDATES OF THE CAPITALIST PARTIES APPEARED NOT infrequently—that was a horse of a different color, that would never do!

The Volkszeitung forthwith began to nag at the then editors of the Party organs, Rosenberg and Bushe, being the light weights they were, allowed them to be angered, and finally driven into a preposterous, wholly untenable and mischievous position. Having got them there, and thus isolated from the rest of the "Party" members, whom the deep villainy of the Volkszeitung intrigue, especially the "Volkszeitung" row, had rendered, in the eyes of the Party, self-righteous indignation. Something had to be done quick; "the Party had to be saved"; and more of such cant, until the "Party" membership, having been seasoned by such a campaign of perfidy, the Volkszeitung found it safe to carry out their scheme. One night they broke in to the Party's premises, took the two papers and all their belongings; sacked the two editors, and bounced the National Executive Committee—and that was the end of that in 1889.

Ten years have rolled by since—ten years equivalent to fifty. The very necessity that the Volkszeitung, together with its disreputable appendages, was under to disguise its real purpose behind a false issue, left it uncovered against the real danger that it had sought to escape—POLITICAL ACTION BY THE S. L. P.

At the same time that the affairs of "89 were going on in the "Party," a Socialist movement, to the manner born, was being throbbled into existence by the throbs of the nation itself. That movement went into the existing S. L. P., and transformed it. The very next year it unfurled its banner in the political field and held it. The Volkszeitung, element being defeated, was valiantly sought to accommodate themselves to the inevitable, but could not; bankruptcy began to stare the Volkszeitung in the face; every year that passed made their element's position more unbearable; in front, the accelerated development of capitalism rendered the Labor Fakir and the other small trader more and more desperate, while the magnificent progress of the Party, with its increasing revolutionary ardor, was burning them in the rear. For some time the foul interests of ten years ago had been plotting to ease their straits; their strategy was in the hands of the Party's officers in blunder, suffered shipwreck one after the other, and were turned upon them; then, all else proving unavailable, they staked their all upon a headlong coup that should strangle the Party—and failed ignominiously. Self-pilloried because of membership of the whole country as raw-boned violators of the Party constitution; beaten back in the battle of the 10th instant, from the Party's premises that they now again sought to capture by surprise and violence—all as narrated in last week's "Bull Pen," the Party's officers, in their attempts to starve the Party and bar it from the Post Office, they are today, July, '99, a physically and morally shattered crew.

The year '99 is ten years later than '89. The S. L. P. is no longer a social club located mainly in New York, with in the last ten years its inspired agonies, and its press have, with words of fire, cast abroad the rejuvenating spark, kindled the flame of class-consciousness in America, and planted the standard of the Socialist Revolution in the land. The S. L. P. has become a Party, in the truest sense of the word; it has leaped the boundaries of the city and state; it spread out North, South and West, and now extends from Ocean to Ocean, honored, respected, feared, over 80,000 strong.

In 1889, the S. L. P. is no longer the obscure, and can be lagged by the canaille of capitalist society.

## Reps Campaigning.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Bull Pen," whose victim, Mike Devine, cried to his kindred ere he passed away for their minds never to wonder from the source which tolerated the erection of such a death trap.

All these, and a number of other incidents of like character, could be premised tending to confirm the stand of the Socialists that all legislation of today is for, and used by, the ruling class, and will so remain until, aware of their indolence, the workers as a unit march on to the polls as a class-conscious body; and not one moment sooner.

With the DAILY PEOPLE, which has for its emblem the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party, hewing its way, and molding opinion in the minds of the working class, we are in the possession of a splendid instrument to build up an excellent Socialist movement in the no distant future.

Brooklyn. CLAUDIUS.

## Our Mission: The "Daily People."

[Written for THE DAILY PEOPLE by Wm. Doran, Jersey City.]

Awake! to work in earnest.  
Men and women, strong and true;  
Show to our fellow wage slaves,  
What Socialists can do.

Up with THE DAILY PEOPLE,  
With its lessons of the hour,  
To sickening grinning sophists  
By its mission, grandeur, power:

To crush the base domination,  
Subtle, treacherous and wroth;  
False teaching by exploiters,  
In book, journal, speech and song.

To shame the double faced,  
Smash each counterfeiter and fake,  
Hold up to scorn, derision,  
Their attempts our force to break:

To humble haughty scoundrels,  
Swift judgments bring to pass,  
On brutal braves, reeking  
With blood of our outraged class.

Work for THE DAILY PEOPLE.  
All the world looks on to-day,  
March, S. L. P. to conquest;  
Forward! S. T. & L. A.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN. — There are two things I do not understand, nay, three, that pass my comprehension.

UNCLE SAM.—Which is the first?  
B. J.—The attitude of the press in the strikers in St. Louis and on the recent white rioters in the South, who they burnt down the cabins of negroes and shot them down in cold blood. The St. Louis street railway men, who strike for living wages and refuse to be degraded to the level of the brute, are called "rioters," "murderers," "scoundrels," the Southern rioters who refused by violence to obey the law, were patted on the back. The two events have been reported in the papers; and yet they were commented upon in such different and wonderful style, that I must ask in the world turned upside down and inside out?

U. S.—Nay, nay.

B. J.—How then do you explain that?

U. S.—Easily enough. "Punch" celebrated special constable, who says in the Chartist: "If I kill you, mind it nothing; but if you kill me, by George, it's murder," held the international language of capital, to wit, Right is Wrong when committed by the wealth-creator, but Wrong is Right when committed by the wealth-spongers. And so it will continue to be until the wealth-producers kick the wealth-spongers out of the country the way you and I, Brother Jonathan, kicked King George III and his whole crew out of the land. Is that clear?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Which is the second?

B. J.—The term "Honest Labor." I thought I knew what that meant; but I find it used by the damndest lot of rascals—capitalists and professional workers—in a way that passeth my understanding.

U. S.—Neither is that difficult to explain. Do you know that proverbial devil hides himself behind the cross and fishes are caught with bait? By styling the labor fakir "Honest Labor," their cloven hoof may be concealed; by styling "Honest Labor" the gullies which these fellows catch, the hook is concealed wherewith other gullies may be likewise caught.

B. J.—And does it work?

U. S.—It doesn't work worth a cent! Which is the third?

B. J







## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
HARRY L. DUNN, Secretary, 2-6 New Road  
street, New York.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.**—Thomas  
Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street,  
Providence, R. I.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN.**  
ADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dun-  
as street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Road street. (The Party's liter-  
ary agency.)

**NOTICE.**—For technical reasons, no  
Party announcements can go in that are  
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National  
Executive Committee of the Socialist  
Labor Party was held at the Daily  
People Building on Monday evening,  
June 25. Forbes in the chair. Present:  
Forbes, Keveney, Sauter and Pierce.  
Absent and excused: Forker, Hosman  
and Wherry.

Receipts for the week, \$123.30; ex-  
penses, \$75.31.  
Connecticut State Committee re-  
ported the election of F. Serran as State  
Organizer.

Rhode Island State Committee re-  
ported on the method they are using in  
Providence to push the DAILY  
PEOPLE. Each branch purchases a  
number of copies each day and appoints  
a committee to go from house to house  
leaving a sample copy with the request  
that the recipient become a reader, and  
giving the address of the nearest  
newsdealer where the paper is kept on  
sale.

The following persons were admitted  
as members at large: E. J. Smith, of  
Murray, Missouri; Lloyd Russell Whe-  
don, of Covington, Montana; and  
John A. B. Smith, of New York.

The time for the issuing of the DAILY  
PEOPLE is now at hand. The expenses  
to the first few weeks of the paper's  
life will be heavy. Members of the  
Party and sympathizers are earnestly re-  
quested to pay in on their pledges as  
rapidly as possible.

**JULIAN PIERCE,**  
Recording Secretary.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. &amp; L. A.

New York, May 31, 1900.

The regular meeting of the General  
Executive Board was held on the above  
date, with the following members  
present: Luck, Vogt, De Leon and  
Brower. Vogt, chairman.  
Communications: One from L. Mios,  
Yonkers, N. Y., in relation to the  
condition of the movement in Yonkers.  
Referred to D. A. 49 for investigation.  
One from E. T. Oakley, of New  
Haven, Conn., inquiring whether a  
member of the Alliance would go to that  
city and debate with a member of the In-  
ternational Cigar-makers' Union. Secretary  
instructed to reply, "yes, at any time."  
Communications were also received  
from Syracuse, N. Y.; Port Richmond,  
N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; New London,  
Conn.; Allegheny City, Pa.; Dayton, O.;  
Barton, Mass.; Pasco, W. J.; West  
Gardner, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; Com-  
pton, N. J.; San Antonio, Tex.; Newark,  
N. J.; Lawrence, Mass.; Denver, Col.;  
Barre, Vt.; Washington, D. C.; Peoria,  
Ill.; Belleville, Ill.; Albany, N. Y.;  
Scranton, Pa.; Everett, Mass.; Lowell,  
Mass.; Vancouver, B. C.; asking general  
information forwarding dues, etc.

Communication was also received from  
Secretary Kroll of D. A. 17, Providence,  
R. I., giving details of the strikes at  
Compton, R. I., and Pawtucket, R. I.,  
and requesting endorsement of an appeal  
for financial assistance. Appeal in-  
dorsed.

Charters were given to Weavers' Al-  
liance, Lowell, Mass.; Weavers' Alliance,  
Lawrence, Mass.; Ribbon Weavers, Pa-  
terson, N. J.; Mixed Alliance, Fitch-  
burg, Mass.; Keystone Blacksmiths, Al-  
bany, N. Y.; Fitters, Pa.; Miners Al-  
liance, Paterson, N. J.

There being no further business, the  
meeting adjourned.

**WM. L. BROWER,**  
General Secretary.

## IOWA.

The Iowa State Convention, S. L. P.,  
will be held in Davenport, on June 30  
by order of the State Committee.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

**EVERETT.**—The Section elected the  
following officers: Samuel Montgomery, Or-  
ganizer; Byron Edmond, Recording Secretary;  
Samuel Mahoney, Financial Secretary and  
Treasurer; Hyman Richmond, Literary  
Secretary; Francis Committee; Lewis Car-  
penter, Samuel Mahoney, Frank Thomas.

## MISSOURI.

**SECTION KANSAS CITY** met at  
Comrade Howard's office. Troutwine,  
Chairman, Samuel Laurus, aged thirty-  
three, cigar maker, accepted as member.  
Organizer instructed to inform State Com-  
mittee that we have no candidates for state  
ticket, as it will be difficult to fill up local  
platform. Comrade Howard was elected  
Comrade Neldermeier, June 10, who was elected  
June 11, the Section acting as pall-bearers,  
and organizer conducting services. Com-  
rade Troutwine and Howard were elected  
a committee to draft resolutions of con-  
dolence, for Party organ, minutes and  
family.

**A. L. DUDLEY,**  
Secretary.

## NEW JERSEY.

**JERSEY CITY.**—Meeting of General Com-  
mittee of Section. Section Committee was  
held on Saturday, July 7, at headquarters,  
648 Newark Avenue, 8 p. m. Election of  
officers and other important business.  
Delegates must bring financial reports of  
branches, otherwise they will not be seated.

**FRANK CAMPBELL,**  
Organizer.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

**PHILADELPHIA.**—The County Con-  
vention of the Socialist Labor Party will be  
held Saturday night, June 30, 1900, at  
1325 p. m. Headquarters 1304 Germantown  
street. All comrades are urgently re-  
quested to attend.

**SAM CLARK,**  
Organizer.

## RHODE ISLAND.

**PROVIDENCE.**—Meeting of Section  
Committee will be held Saturday, June  
30 at Textile Hall, 1555 Westminster St.,  
3 p. m. to hear reports of delegates to the  
National Convention and to transact such  
business as may come before the meet-  
ing. **S. E. PASSEL,** Secretary.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Socialist  
Labor Party of Wisconsin, will be held  
in Barden Manacher Hall, on Ninth  
Street near Wisconsin, Milwaukee, July  
1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.  
After the adjournment of the Convention  
a luncheon will be given in honor of the delegates and their  
families.

friends. Readers of "THE PEOPLE"  
in Wisconsin are invited to attend.  
**RICHARD KOEPEL,**  
Secretary.

**MILWAUKEE.**—Section Milwaukee, S. L. P.,  
will hold its semi-annual general meeting  
Sunday, July 1 at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth  
Street, at 3 p. m. Election of officers and  
other important business.  
**THE ORGANIZER.**

## Daily People Parade.

Divisions will form as follows:

## FIRST DIVISION.

Form on 39th Street, between 9th and  
10th Avenues, with head resting in 9th  
Avenue.

## BAND.

Section New York S. L. P.  
Sub-divisions of Manhattan.  
Sub-divisions of Bronx.  
Sub-divisions of Brooklyn.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Form on 10th Avenue, between 39th  
and 40th Streets, with head resting on  
39th Street.

## BAND.

Officers and Delegates of D. A. 49,  
S. T. & L. A.  
New Jersey contingent.  
Section Hudson County.  
Section Essex County.  
Section Passaic County.  
Locals attached to D. A. 49.

## THIRD DIVISION.

To form in rear of 2nd Division on  
10th Avenue.

## BAND.

Tailors Progressive Union.  
Vest Makers Union.  
And other Progressive Trade Organi-  
zations.

## NEWARK COMRADES TAKE NOTICE.

Comrades and friends of the Section  
Essex County, S. L. P., who wish to  
participate in the parade on Saturday in  
New York will please assemble at the  
Market St. Depot at 6.45 P. M. sharp.  
**H. CARLESS.**

## LORRAINE STRIKE FUND.

L. A. 206, Olneyville, R. I.	\$300.00
River Point, R. I. Alliance	84.23
Centerville, R. I. Alliance	10.00
Cigar-makers' Alliance 141, New	5.00
York city	10.00
New Bedford Alliance	10.00
Section New Haven, S. L. P.	5.00
Philadelphia Alliance	10.00
Woonsocket Mixed Alliance	11.00
Mike Devine Mixed Trade Alliance,	5.00
Syracuse, N. Y.	14.00
Canyans' Alliance 207, Newark,	10.00
N. Y.	10.00
Collection at state convention, New	10.09
Britain, Conn.	6.00
Section Fitchburg, Mass.	5.00
Collection on list 404, Samuel	5.00
Frinch, Lawrence, Mass.	2.20
Collection from Lynn, Mass.	14.87
Received of Comrade Abelson, New	8.35
York	9.00
Collected by Gus Martin, for Pas-	9.00
coag, R. I. Alliance	9.75
Collected by J. J. Reavey, Paw-	9.00
seton, R. I. Alliance	9.00
Collected by Thomas Human, Olney-	9.00
vile, R. I. Alliance	9.00
Woonsocket, R. I. Alliance	5.26
Balazs, left after paying	6.50
hall rent at National Con- vention	5540.25
<b>PETER McDERMOTT,</b> Treasurer, D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A., Providence, R. I.	

## Gompers Shocked in St. Louis.

(Continued from page 1.)

them with bad whiskey.  
The street car employees had good  
cause to strike, and had it been properly  
managed and had they stood out from  
the start for their rights, they might  
have won. But as it is, they have vir-  
tually lost it. As is usually the case  
where labor fakirs manage a strike,  
numerous demands are set before the  
employers. Then, to appease the capi-  
talist monsters, one demand after an-  
other is conceded by the strikers. If  
the capitalists concede only one of the  
demands, the strike is off and a grand  
and glorious victory is proclaimed by  
the fakirs. So in this strike. The  
strikers, or rather the fakirs, have  
conceded everything except getting their  
jobs back.

On last May 17th, the following de-  
mands were conceded by the strikers:  
"The employees are to be absolutely  
free to join, or to not join, the Amal-  
Assn of St. R'y Employees, and All  
men (except) in the employ of the com-  
pany shall be retained in the places  
assigned them." This was a complete  
acknowledgment of the non-recognition  
of their union, the very thing the  
company was after from the begin-  
ning. Not only did they recognize the  
right to each, but they made their union  
a cipher. And, further, as they asked  
nothing but what scabs asked, a job,  
they put themselves on the same level.  
And strange as it may appear, Presi-  
dent Mahon, of the street railway union,  
has since May 17, repeatedly made such  
expressions as, "we are struggling for  
the rights of union," "our union will  
surely win," "the boys feel confident  
that they will gain their cause," etc.  
He is only "jollifying the boys." He is  
like the capitalist class, who try to convince  
us that our stomachs are full when they  
are actually empty.

When Gompers was here a few days  
ago he called upon the owners of the  
street cars, asking them to arbitrate.  
The officers said, "as the strikers de-  
mand nothing but what the scabs de-  
mand, that is, to keep their jobs, we  
think the scabs should have equal re-  
presentation in the arbitration." Gompers  
said this proposition was such a shock  
that he wouldn't be able to recover  
from it for a month. I don't know  
whether you can call this anything or  
not, but it is all that Gompers accom-  
plished after coming all the way from  
Washington, D. C. In all his speeches  
and private conversation he never once  
referred to the massacre of 12 of the  
strikers. Such is the labor fakir who  
is becoming more dangerous to the  
working class than even the capitalists.  
How long do you propose to stomach  
such vermin?

## JOHN PROLETARIAN.

## S. L. P. Supplies

Constitution with Platform in Eng-  
lish, German and Polish, per 100 50c.  
Constitution in Jewish, without  
Platform, per 100 40c.  
Dues Cards, per 100 40c.  
Application Cards, English and  
German, per 100 40c.  
Robber Signs made to order, with  
Arm and Hammer, each 7c.  
If ordered ahead by accompanied with  
cash. If implies an unneeded sum of  
money to keep credit accounts for  
such small amounts, often sending a  
number of bills before collection is made.  
At 9 o'clock, A. M.  
After the adjournment of the Convention  
a luncheon will be given in honor of the delegates and their  
families.

## DAILY PEOPLE.

## Report of the Conference and General Activity.

## DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$12,674.96
Received from Daily People	75.00
Conference, per E. S. H. Fin-	
ancial Secretary	
Received from Daily People	97.37
Committee, per Hugo Vogt,	
Cashier	
Received from Section Boston,	60.00
Mass., part proceeds of Daily People meeting on May 20th	
Received for Minor Fund	
Wm. F. Marshall, Allegheny,	
Pa., \$1.00; Max A. Goltz,	
Winona, Minn., \$1.50; Sec- tion Belleville, Ill., \$1; from Bloomsburg, Belleville, Ill., \$1; from Woonsocket, R. I., as follows: Herman, \$1.00; Wm. F. Marshall, \$1.00; 50 cents; Frank Fogarty, 50 cents; Warren Carpenter, \$1.00; Otto Ruckser, New Haven, Conn., \$3.15; Chas. Watt, Wilmerding, Pa., \$1.00; collected by E. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows: C. Schmidt, \$5.00; S. P. Baldwin, 25 cents; J. A. Bopp, 10 cents; from four friends, 10 cents each, 40 cents; E. Baldwin, 50 cents; collection at outing of L. V. A. and G. Williams, \$1.00; Dibbs, Greensburg, Pa., 50 cents; E. Teichert, same town, 50 cents.	23.00
Total	\$12,930.33

Note.—Sections and individuals having  
any funds in hand for the DAILY  
PEOPLE are urged to forward what  
they have without delay.

**HENRY KUHN,**  
Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

## DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-  
ceived from sources other than those  
represented in the Daily People Con-  
ference of New York.

Previously acknowledged	\$1407.48
New York State Committee,	1.05
contributed by Section Al-	
bany	5.00
New York State Committee,	5.00
contributed by Thos. McPhili-	
lips of Section Peekskill	
California State Committee,	22.50
contributed as follows: Sec- tion Los Angeles, \$12.75; Section Santa Clara County, \$1.40; Section San Joaquin County, \$1.00; collected by H. J. Schade on list No. 6; from Hugo Schmitt, Berkeley, \$5.25; from J. Jensen, Oak- land, \$2.00; J. G. Taylor, San Francisco, \$2.00; Jane Roul- ston, San Francisco, 50 cents; H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, \$1.25; total	26.15
New York State Committee,	22.50
contributed by Branch 1, Section New York	
Pennsylvania State Committee,	23.92
contributed as follows: May Day Ball of Section Patton, \$78.92; J. W. Black, of Erie, \$5.00; total	6.00
Section Vancouver, B. C., on	
Ohio State Committee, contrib- uted as follows: Section But- ler, \$2.00; H. Bucklin, \$1.00; J. H. T. Juergens, \$2.00; Christ, Ballo, \$1.00; L. Stras- ser, \$1.00; Fr. Liesb, 50 cents; all of Canton, O. Section \$1.00; J. Able, \$1.00; O. Freer, \$1.00; Harry Taylor, 25 cents; all of Columbus, Jas. Math- ews, Collinwood, 50 cents; Peter Reuter, 50 cents; Adam Mitchell, 25 cents; John Dras- ser, 25 cents; J. E. Cantor, \$1.00; Aug. Menke, \$2.00; Rud. Boehm, \$2.00; Alf. Car- son, \$1.00; total	10.25
New York State Committee,	21.85
tributed by Section Schenec- tady as follows: J. Limburg, 50 cents; M. Simons, 25 cents; M. Dalto, 10 cents; E. Cum- mings, \$1.00; E. F. Lake, \$5.00; Everett Lake, \$5.00; H. Krum, \$5.00; A. Aldinger, \$1.00; M. Woodard, 50 cents; J. Zipser, 50 cents; M. Stern, 25 cents; J. F. Ehrlich, 25 cents; P. Kukiers, 25 cents; J. S. Weinberger, 50 cents; St. Reichart, 25 cents; Abm. Schwartz, 25 cents; Fred Rich, 25 cents; H. Dedrich, 50 cents; Fred J. Wirth, 25 cents; L. Toth, 25 cents; total	21.85
Total	1533.20

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of Monday, June 4, Com-  
rade A. Klien acted as chairman.  
A communication was received from  
Tealth Ward Branch, Section Essex  
County, N. J., with suggestions on ad-  
vertising the DAILY PEOPLE; referred  
to Daily People Trustees.

Assistant Organizer reported that  
Grand Central Palace has been secured  
for a festival for the DAILY PEOPLE, to  
be held on Thanksgiving Day.  
The Kangaroos having become utterly  
demoralized, and without a following,  
dared not engage the Grand Central  
Palace for this, their first annual  
festival, and here goes to pieces among  
their false claims: their having been  
the succor of the S. L. P.; on the con-  
trary, the Party having withdrawn its  
support from the Volkzeitung, the lat-  
ter's undertakings have become complete  
failures, and the paper will soon expire.  
The Daily People performance at  
Grand Central Palace on Tuesday, May 29,  
arranged by the Ninth Congressional Dis-  
trict was a success in every respect.  
The theatre was filled with an intelligent  
audience, that enthusiastically received  
and applauded the recitation by Comrade  
Dalton of Washington, and remarks by  
Comrades De Leon and Keldard, the lat-  
ter of whom having arrived from France  
but few hours previous. In spite of pre-  
dictions that this would be a failure on  
account of late season, it surpassed all  
expectations, more than \$200 having been  
realized; \$100 has already been turned  
over to the Daily People Fund's Treasurer,  
and the rest of the money will be delivered  
shortly.

Glad tidings have also come in us to  
the success that crowned the efforts of  
Section New York and D. A. 49, at the  
Roof Garden entertainment and recep-  
tion to delegates to the Tenth National  
Convention, on Sunday, June 3.  
While the sum realized cannot yet be  
definitely stated, it is safely estimated  
to have exceeded \$400. And the Daily  
People Fund also came in for its share:  
from various devices more than \$100 have  
been realized. Comrade H. Berger, the  
talented penman, was also on hand, and with  
the report of the Committee, made  
by delegate Sanial, was adopted.

## The People Souvenir

"The People Souvenir" earned for the  
Fund \$12.50.  
But the undertaking that is going to  
overshadow all previous ones is to come:  
the Daily People parade is near at hand,  
the nearest in order, and first in impor-  
tance. Every comrade should put forth  
his best efforts in getting friends to parade,  
and should see to it that his or her re-  
spective Party or Alliance organization  
turns out in full force, and with banners  
bearing the organization's inscription.

The Daily People Parade Committee  
reported that it needs at least \$100.  
No less will suffice to engage the  
sufficient number of bands of music.  
Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 11, sent  
\$3 towards expense of parade. Money  
should be sent by every Party Or-  
ganization.

The Parade Committee will supply  
torches and banners with Daily  
People inscriptions, but each organization  
must provide for itself a banner with its  
own name inscribed thereon.  
The 10,000 handbills advertising the  
Ratification meeting at Cooper Union,  
on Friday, June 8, had an announcement  
about the DAILY PEOPLE and the sec-  
retary was instructed to draft it.

Report of the Daily People Conference  
to the National Convention was read by  
the committee. The report was approved  
and the recommendation occurred in,  
and the secretary elected to present same  
to the convention.

Roll call responded to by delegates of  
following organizations:

**MANHATTAN.**—Assembly Districts:  
8th, 12th, 16th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 32d  
and 33d, 34th and 35th, Excelsior Liter-  
ary Society, L. A. 141, S. T. and L. A.  
(Pioneer Cigar-makers' Union).

**KINGS.**—Assembly Districts: 6th;  
7th, L. A. 170, S. T. and L. A. (Pro-  
gressive Lithographers).

## NEW JERSEY.

Section Union County and Section Essex County.

Secretary was instructed to call to  
the attention of the General Committee  
that the Brooklyn Assembly Districts  
are mostly not represented, as well as some  
Districts of New York.

A suggestion from 23d A. D. New  
York, that the delegates serve as re-  
porters was referred to the Daily People  
Trustees.

Financial secretary was instructed to  
report to the General Committee the  
progress of paying up of pledges by the  
various Assembly Districts.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

## MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (May 28).	
4th and 10th	\$13.00
6th and 10th	7.00
9th	19.50
12th	2.20
13th	5.00
19th and 21st	16.00
25th	2.00
26th	2.00
32d and 33d	25.00
Local Club, per Kleinberger	5.00
L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A.	3.00
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (June 4).	
12th	5.00
25th	5.00
26th	1.75
32d and 33d	25.00
34th and 35th	10.75

## KINGS.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (May 28).	
5th	6.00
10th	1.00
13th and 14th	3.10
16th, 17th, and 18th	6.15
Scandinavian Section, Br. 2	2.50
Scandinavian Workmen's	
Singing Society	2.00
Rubin Soue	1.00
ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (June 4).	
5th	1.00
6th	5.00
L. A. 141, S. T. & L. A.	7.00
Section Hudson Co., N. J.	

## JULIUS HAMMER,

Secretary.

## The Platform.

(Continued from page 3.)

ballast we want, and has the necessary  
sails to carry us on."

## Delegate Sanial's Closing Words:

"Mr. Chairman, I see that the conven-  
tion desires to come to an end on this  
morning, and I shall have but a few  
minutes allotted to me in which to close  
the discussion. I think in fact almost  
everything that needs to be said on the  
question has been said already. There  
is only one point which does not seem to  
have struck the delegates generally. For  
instance, it has been a question, I pre-  
sume, the founder of the republic in  
the platform. I think rather that  
what can be seen in it is a criticism of  
the founders. They attempted to estab-  
lish a democracy, and finally, by their  
bourgeois spirit, establishing the founda-  
tions also of capitalism, brought about  
the birth of plutocracy. They prac-  
tically made impossible their declaration  
Now, if you go back to Marx, you find  
that his whole theme is an exposure of  
the contradictions of the system, and  
these are the very contradictions which  
are being set out by the platform. The  
so-called fathers of the republic, they  
certainly spoke honestly; for we must  
admit, as a rule, that men speak honest-  
ly when they see above their heads the  
rope with which they are to be hanged—  
these men had certainly in their mind  
what they said, they spoke it honestly.  
But they were so corrupt, so dishonest,  
as Comrade De Leon has stated, with  
the idea that on such a vast continent  
there were natural opportunities for  
everybody. The modern system of pro-  
duction had not developed, and it was  
impossible to predict what would hap-  
pen, what happened later on. That  
time it was actually possible for men  
to enjoy the pursuit of happiness under  
the form of democracy which they  
dreamed of. We now have the estab-  
lished capitalist system, and from